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"A Competent Person."

President ROOSEVELT has not been kept long in suspense as to the character of the Hon. James R. GARFIELD, Commissloner of Corporations in the Department | shelved. The question whether food of Commerce and Labor. Mr. GARFIELD, products should be taxed in the United Mrs. GURNEY pleaded that the agreement in obedience to the orders of his superior, made a careful investigation of the meat packing trade throughout the United States. In his report, which was | year in the minds of voters as was in | fied the landlord and the police, while the made public last week, he declared that the packers had not been making exorbitant profits, and that during certain If such shall be the pivot of the campaign, affecting words of Mr. SWINBURNE, old extended periods of time they had actually sold their wares to the public for less | the field of politics can be that the Bal-

This was not the sort of a report that the trust busters wanted. They had not studied the meat business, but they assumed that the packers were screwing immense profits from the consumers. their side of the story. What he did ac- decade. tually they look upon as treason, the highest of high crimes and misdemeanors. Promptly they have struck back at

The Kansas Legislature has called on the President to dismiss Commissioner Garfield as "utterly incompe- 4, 1789, is as follows: tent to make an intelligent report on the Beef Trust." Somebody who will not permit himself to be hampered by facts is needed to write a proper report on this octopus, a patriot who figures and records to warp his judgment. Mr. GARFIELD is too commonplace, too old fashioned, too tiresomely of Corporations.

bers of the Kansas Legislature, which includes the most ingenious and original popular report on the Beef Trust. He is of the law. the man for James R. Gabfield's job.

Is a Dissolution of the British Parliament at Hand?

Although last Wednesday evening Mr. BALFOUR succeeded in carrying the address responsive to the speech from the Throne by a majority of 60, several later incidents have indicated that the discordant elements of his party cannot be much longer held together and that a new general election must take place at

In the course of the proceedings the Ulster Unionists and some of their sympathizers representing British constituencies, desirous of expressing resentment at the conciliatory attitude maintained toward Home Rulers by Sir ANTONY courts for a misdemeanor. MACDONNELL, Under Secretary, and to Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, down to 44 the Ministerial majority moved by an Irish Nationalist. Some days afterward that majority was refrom uncompromising Unionists, had decided to accept Mr. WYNDHAM's resigbe given to some one thoroughly accept- ported for passage. able to the Ulster Unionists.

Another sign of the Government's wish to make the next general election turn. not on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S tariff policy, but on the Home Rule issue, is its refusal reflect the views of his constituents, but | Market Club. that he was supported in his declination posal that he should "act unfairly" toward provoked Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S followers, committee on revenue. who have been further irritated by a principle of the Unionist party.

absolutely the Liberal-Unionist Asso- from former generations." ciation, and is apparently preponderant House of Commons would cause them | able Living for Women." either to refrain from voting at all on a | Was not Mrs. Louisa FYFFE hopelessly critical division, or else to march into old fashioned in speaking of housework | wood Smith ever saw; and he has seen the Opposition lobby. In either event and teaching as good, profitable work for Council Bluffs and Washington. the Government would be beaten over- women? When there are no more chil- Yet the Gazetteer gives us only the

prove, what indeed no well informed Parliamentary situation. In the face of a

We do not believe it possible that if a Home Rule question, as it did in 1895. Neither Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, on the one hand, nor Lord HUGH CECIL, on the other-to say nothing of the Liberalswould permit the tariff policy issue to be Kingdom, in order to afford an opporcolonies, is as certain to be uppermost this 1900 the question of prosecuting the war in South Africa to a triumphant outcome. Bully for the twins! say we. In the it is as sure as anything prospective in | bachelor as he is, four Government is doomed. The only doubt attaching to the result of the general election has to do with the dimensions

and composition of the hostile majority. Evidently the home politics of Britain is entering on a livelier phase than any They expected Mr. Garfield to support that has been witnessed for nearly a

The Bill of Rights.

The fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the First Congress, which met in the city of New York on Wednesday, March | justice.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seigures shall not be violated: and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and will not allow impertinent things like | particularly describing the piace to be searched and the person or things to be seized."

This sweeping and comprehensive section was adopted for the protection accurate, for the office of Commissioner of the homes of the citizens from invasion by the authorities on petty pretexts There must be among the gifted mem- and errands. Its authors were men who held that the law abiding man's house was sacred to him and to his family, and trust busiers of the age, some man who that only the gravest public necessity could write a properly inaccurate and | could justify an entry into it in the name

The spirit that animated the lawmakers who adopted the Bill of Rights is little in evidence in the man who drew and introduced in the New York Legislature of 1905 the bill for the extension of the powers of the State Superintendent of Elections. Senator ELSBERG'S proposed law would confer upon an executive officer and his deputies the right to invade at any time the home of any resident of the counties of Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond or Westchester. The inmates of that home could be subjected to an inquisitorial process limited in its scope only by the imagination and ingenuity of the officer. If answers to any of the questions were refused, the person refusing could be arrested without a warrant, and prosecuted in the

The power that Senator ELSBERG a certain extent also by Mr. WYNDHAM, seeks to grant to the State Superintendent of Elections is merely a modifileft the House in a body, and thus cut cation of the right of search, against the abuse of which the founders of the Ameragainst an amendment to the address ican Republic took care to guard the people. Their homes would be at the mercy of a subordinate executive officer duced to 24 and obviously would have of the State, the tool of a political faction vanished had a dozen members trans- of the voters. Their peace and comfort ferred their votes from one side to the | would be disturbed within the walls of other. Simultaneously came the report | their own houses. They would not be that Mr. Balfour, yielding to pressure | "secure in their persons" against "unreasonable" annovances.

Senator ELSBERG's proposed law, innation. The Premier gave notice of troduced in the interests of the Odell such acceptance on March 6, and it is State machine, violates the spirit, if not expected that the acceptance of the res- the letter, of the fourth amendment to ignations of Earl Dubley, Lord Lieuten- the Constitution of the United States. It ant, and of Sir Antony MacDonnell, violates every tradition of American law which also are understood to have been and jurisprudence. It is wrong in printendered, will not be long delayed. The | ciple, indecent in motive, and the Legispost of Chief Secretary will, no doubt, lature should never allow it to be re-

Sociological Notes.

The Hon, JOHN NOLAN, removed from the letter carrier service in Brookline Mass., in 1899, has been restored to office to read Lord Hugh Cecil and other by Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Nolan's suffi-Conservative Free Fooders out of the cient sponsor was a group of photographs party. It seems that the other day a of himself and fifteen younger NoLANS. concerted effort was made to force Lord | It seems to us that Mr. NoLAN's notable HUGH CECIL to resign his seat for Green-services to infant industry entitle him wich, on the ground that he had ceased to to a medal or a banquet from the Home

The Hon. BERNARD CLETTENBERG of to retire by the chief Government whip, | Cook county has introduced, "by rewho in a public letter repudiated the pro- quest," into the Illinois House of Representatives, a bill to "encourage matria brilliant member of the Unionist organ- mony," otherwise a bill to impose an fzation simply because he happened to annual tax of \$5 upon "all unmarried differ from some other members on the males who have reached the age of 30 fiscal question. This letter, which ob- years," the proceeds to go to the school viously conceded to all Conservatives fund. In spite of the sneering suggesentire liberty of action with regard to tion that it be referred to the committee the preferential tariff project, naturally "on hard roads," the bill was sent to the

The rude pragmatical assertion made letter in which Mr. Balfour declares by State Senator Bartley that "women that, important as may be the issues and females should be at home taking raised by proposed changes in the na- care of the house and raising babies, as tion's fiscal policy, they should not be provided by ROOSEVELT'S special Mespermitted to obscure the fundamental sage and WAGONER'S [sic] 'Simple Life' " has been torn to rags by the intelligent The unmistakable effect of such declara- and high minded "women and females tions is to thrust the projected fiscal re- of Illinois. At a meeting of the Hull form into the background. We scarcely House Woman's Club bricks were thrown need say, however, that sidetracking is a at adherents of the Bartleian theory that game at which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can | women are born to suckle fools and play as well as Mr. Balfour. As we chronicle small beer. The Bartleians have formerly pointed out, he controls | were called "old fogies transmigrated

Turning with just contempt from these in the Conservative Association also. It | holders of a creed outworn, the club follows that a nod to his adherents in the discussed "Occupations Offering a Profit- glory among metropolises and capitals,

whelmingly, and would be constrained dren to teach, what are the teachers to meagre information that Red Oak, or

tray a design to leave him in the lurch | work" now? People have ceased to live | this Georgia statesman is not ashamed that we are disposed to attach credit to in houses. Do they still have houses in to be? the rumor that the member from West | Chicago? We had supposed that she Birmingham has made up his mind to was more recent and contemporary.

Raise Angora cats, chickens, mushperson doubts, that he is master of the rooms, bread and cake, says Hull House. A little more than two weeks ago Mrs. secession organized by him Mr. BALFOUR | FRANK GURNEY of Chicago gave birth could only be upheld in office by the as- to "two bouncing boys." These arrivals sistance of the Liberal or Irish Nationalist | were prohibited by the terms of the lease members, which, of course, after the of the GURNEYS' flat. No babies need rebuff administered to Mr. WYNDHAM apply. The owner of the flat house and Sir Antony MacDonnell, will not lives in the next flat to the GURNEYS. He says:

general election should presently take crying. I have had no sleep for five nights. The place Mr. BALFOUR would be able to Gurners sing 'Home, Sweet Home' to put the make the contest turn exclusively on the twins to sleep, and when I think of what my home is the song drives me mad. I must have rest or go

Why shouldn't he "go crazy"? It is

the fashion. The landlord served notice to quit on the GURNEYS. With admirable subtlety had not been broken. Hers were not tunity of granting a preference to the ordinary babies and children, but twins. The GURNEYS barricaded the doors, dedouble event roared and yelled with joy.

> " O double rose of Love's. With leaves that lure the doves From bud to bower! "

The ambiguous right and law of the matter are weighed well by Police Sergeant SOLOMON:

Man must have sleep, therefore the landlord is entitled to the protection of the law. On the other hand, bables must cry. Even if the agreement was made that the GURNETS must have no children, and it is evident that the agreement was broken, shall I pinch the twins or shall I pinch the parents? "

Probably innocent but unfortunate papa will be the pinchee. Such is human

In St. Louis a jury of eleven matrons and a maid has sat upon "the spread of the divorce evil," the causes whereof it finds to be twelve:

" Girls marry men they know little about There is too much independence between hus

band and wife. "Young people frequently are obliged to live

with their parents. " Marriages are regarded as simply a contract, without the religious element. Ministers have married persons they knew were

not fitted to be married. The blacksmith's son cannot live happily with the daughter of the man in a higher social sphere. "Lawyers who solicit trade by guaranteeing

prompt divorces are largely responsible. Elopements cause entertainment and amus ment, but not the anxiety which they should.

" The example of New York's ' Four Hundred ' is bad for the rest of the country.

Women of to-day do not show enough loyalty Divorce is so easy to secure, married person

treat lightly bonds of matrimony. "Young women do not heed advice of parents in regard to marriage."

It is not for us to wrangle with such a jury. We shall only ask if the unwillingness to heed parents' advice is a new or peculiarly twentieth century characteristic; if dependence of a wife upon a husband is not rather mediaval for these enlightened times; if men don't marry girls that they know little about; and if the example of the rest of the country may not be bad for the Four Hundred.

The Glory of Red Oak.

The Hon. CHARLES LAFAYETTE BART-LETT. Representative in Congress of the Sixth Georgia district, which includes world. Talking about the bill to improve currency conditions and the New York. Brooklyn representatives take an active interest on deposits, Mr. BARTLETT made | quite generally accepted. this shocking exhibition of an affectation | far behind Manlastan. Indeed, according to population of ignorance, of Gothic, Cimmerian, irrecoverable eclipse and darkness:

"There is only one bank in the city of Chicago that gets as much as \$120,000 of deposits of the public money under this rule. Looking over the State of Iowa, I find that the First National Bank of Red Oak, Iowa, has \$120,000. The Red Oak National Bank of Red Oak has \$40,000. Now, I know where Chicago is. I have been there, and I have heard of it; but I have no such knowledge, owing to my ignorance of the geography of lowa, where Red Oak is."

Mr. LANDIS of Indiana arose to question and reproach the envious Cracker: " Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS-Has the gentleman

never heard of Red Oak, lowa? " Mr. BARTLETT-That is what I have said; in my ignorance, I have not heard of it.

" Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS-For the information of the gentleman, I will state that Red Oak, lowa, is one of the brightest, most progressive and rich. est cities of western lowa.

" Mr. BARTLETT -I have no reason to doubt it. " Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS-It is a city of between

twelve and fifteen thousand population. " Mr. BARTLETT-Ah, that is very large.

The mean sarcasm of this last remark galled one of the eight House SMITHS, the Hon. WALTER INGLEWOOD SMITH: " Mr. Smith of lows-I would like to say to the

gentleman who has spoken slightingly of Red Oak, Iowa---Mr. BARTLETT-I have not spoken slightingly

" Mr. SMITH of lows (continuing) -It has \$5 per capita postal receipts, which exceeds the per capita postal receipts of any city or town in the State of

" Mr. BARTLETT-How large a population has it? " Mr. SMITH of Iowa-Its population was about 4,000 at the last census, and is now about 5,000; but it has the most complete system of street pavements, sewers and other modern improvements of If not, why not? The same people get the money any oftr of lie size that I ever heard of.

" Mr. BARTLETT-I have no doubt about it. " Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS-It is from that that !

judged its population was something like 16,000. Mr. Smith of lows-It has more residences costing \$10,000 than any other city I ever saw "Mr. BARTLETT-I am glad to know from my friend from Iowa where Red Oak is, that it has a

population of about 5,000 inhabitants."

Why can't Mr. BARTLETT be fair? Red Oak is not alone in the world in having a population estimated at 5,000. Its unique and unforgettable distinction, its is that it has more \$10,000 houses than any other city that the Hon. WALTER INGLE-

either to resign or to request King do? Perhaps Mrs. FYFFE refers to Red Oak Junction. "is finely situated EDWARD to dissolve Parliament. It is teachers of bridge, the choice and master on the East Nishnabatona River." Are because the letters above mentioned be- science of this age. And what is "house- Eastern geographers as blind to merit as

station, with four policemen, was just coming the steps. The strikers, when they saw the policinen, left their victim and made a dash for it stairs. All but one succeeded in getting away. The EVENING SUN.

Excellent! Commissioner McApoo should see to it that these efficient policemen receive honorable mention and medals for the successful performance of their duty.

RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. is one great error that almost all who attempt to say anything about Russia fall into: they look at her entirely from their own point of view. For instance, most of the criticisms of the Government seek to appeal to us by suggesting "how we would feel if we were in like situation with the Russian peasants." It is, of course in a short space impossible to point out how fundamentally wrong this is, but it may be suggested.

In the rights which seem essential to us, the keynote is individuality. We desire, however far we are from it, that every man should have his own freehold, be his own master and work for himself. The Russian starts from the other extreme. His ideal is a communal society in which all shall own the starts from the other extreme. His ideal is a communal society in which all shall own the land, and earnings shall be pooled for the common benefit. When a peasant is born he is a member of the 'mir." This owns his land if he stays in the country, and doles it out to him as he needs it. He may only leave this with its consent and, if he does so, nevertheless he must always pay a tax. Now it would seem obvious that what, to a man brought up under such a system, would be simply the regular functions of government, would be to us the worst sort of interference and tyranny. Again, if we should try to graft to an economic system such as this a governmental system such as ours, what reason have we to think that it would work?

It is a common fallacy that if a people only have certain forms in which to mould the outward and visible expression of the nation, that nation will be blessed. It is a little hard to see just why that should be so. When we gave the negroes suffrage did they at once become versed in self-government?

We do not know what we are talking about, for the most part, when we call the Czar weak and his advisers vicious. The man on the sidelines is trying to tell the players how to play when he does not even know the object of the game. For my part I do not see how the Czar could have done differently. A strong executive Russia must have, for how long cannot be told, but certainly till the peasant is further advanced than now.

F. Allisho.

long cannot be told, but certainly peasant is further advanced than now.

F. ALLSING.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.

"The Sun's" Bright Witted Congregation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN literial of Feb. 25, "The Newspaper New and of Twenty Years Ago," this is said:
"A great public has grown up with critical abili-

ties and requirements which distinguished only a relatively small number twenty years ago. Our own voluntary correspondence from every part of this Union affords impressive evidence of this progress. It exhibits greater and wider literary dexterity, better intellectual training and acuter

I have noticed how wide is the field where THE Sun warms into life the reader's dormant thought, and how rich, how varied the yield. And sojourning in many cities and towns. I have ound that when one desires to buy a Sun he must

seeds be prompt at the newsdealer's; while in sundry clubs, where the grace of a visitor's card has been vouchsafed me, the copy of THE SUN shows that tired feeling while the day is yet young. For its news items are thoroughly sought out, and well chosen; and indeed, among the metro-politan train it leads all the rest.

Macaulay says of some one's story of the crownand a says of some one sears of the spec-ing of Petrarch that "we seem to assist at the spec-tacle." So we feel of whatever is well and truly done before us, from a cake walk to a christening; we want to win the cake or to hold the baby.

Wherefore, "when Pacebus 'gins to rise"—when
THE SUN's editorial page beams upon the reader.

his thought is quickened and he desires to join the mental revelry and set forth that which is exactly right.

I know a Sun reader at sight. Upon the brow of "Pro Bono Publico," on those of "Constant Reader," "Vox Populi" and "Old Imbiber," I can read cupio discere as plainly as ever I saw it in the minor memorabilia of Chauncey A. Goodrich, page 150. Rule xiv.. in the following manner: "One verb governs another in the infinitive: cupie discere.

POSEY S. WILSON. I desire to learn." DENVER, March 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The project

for the establishment of a "Brooklyn University" deserves approval and promises success Brooklyn has already educational institution Bibb. Butts, Pike and other famous of high repute, of which the Pratt Institute, the counties, went out of his way the other | Packer Institute, the Polytechnic and Erasmus day to throw a brick at a capital which is schools enjoy a high reputation, and its public schools enjoy a high reputation, and its public well and favorably known all over the schools, with a register of more than 200,000 pupils,

amendment to require the banks to pay part, and Brooklyn ideas of education have been and teachers in its high schools. Brooklyn is not A university in Brooklyn would have the ad-

vantage for such an institution of being situated in a part of the great city more particularly residential than Manhattan, which is given over more and disturb the repose desirable for it. Unques-tionably, there ought to be a Brooklyn University, and if it is established it is safe to predict for it a rapid rise to a place alongside the foremost institutions for the higher learning in America. BROOKLYN, March 7.

Mr. Crichfield's Suggestion as to the Panama

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Crichfield makes a suggestion in your paper of yesterday in respect to a new location for the Panama Canal, He tells us something of the difficulties encountered in the numerous crossings of the Chagres River on the route laid down by the old Panama Canal Company, which is practically the one adopted by the United States, but he falls to tell us how he proposes o carry his canal across that river.

His line, as shown on the little map published with his letter, crosses the Chagres River a few miles above its mouth, where the volume of discharge is vastly increased by the contributions from the river's numerous tributaries. It would be of interest to the engineer who is not altogether oblivious to "problems in hydraulies" to have Mr. Crichfield explain how he proposes to carry his sea level canal across the Chagres River. It is to be hoped that in his haste to "dig dirt" he has not overlooked the fact that he still has that "river to cross." However distasteful "problems in hydrau-lics" may be, they are not solved by ignoring them. WASHINGTON, March 5. CANAL.

Interchangeable Interborough Tickets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any

good reason why an elevated railway ticket should not be good in the subway, and why a subway ficket should not be good on the elevated? By mistake I put a red ticket in a subway box and was told by the chopper that it did not go. I had to put in a subway ticket. It cost me tan cents for a Both roads are run by the same crowd. While

the mistake I made may not occur often, still a ticket on one line ought to be good on the other. E. R. D. NEW YORK, March 7.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would say for the information of Mr. Mohammad Barakatullah, the writer of the extremely interesting letter in The Sun of this morning on the Pan-Islamic Congress at Constantinople, that it was one of the leading Ulema there who made the statement to a correspondent on whose communication my own to THE SUN was based. As Mr. Barakatullah says, the great body of the Ulema, though highly nstructed in religion, are politically uninformed; but there are a few in recent years who have learned that political unity calls for something more than religious uniformity, and are beginning to see the

NEW YORK, March 7.

Read the Bible Through 65 Times. Jewel correspondence Topeka Capital.

The Rev. William Lowe, who died at his home near here last week, was \$2 years of age and had read the Bible through verse by verse and enapter by chapter sixty-five times. THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Vigorous Protest Against Appointing Women to the Board of Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The statement is publicly made that a city federa tion of women's clubs will urge Mayor Mc Ciellan to appoint women to the Board of Education. All persons having a knowledge of our complex school system would regret such a backward step.

To be plain and to be brief, woman is by

sex and consequent temperament unfitted to be a member of the governing body of the public schools. How do I know? Well, I have had twenty-five years experience of the New York schools. Teaching in our schools and "bossing" the teachers are by no means one and the same thing, as teaching and governing require different powers and capa-

"These bables are cracker acks when it comes to Difficulty an Outsider Finds in Attempting only place for a woman's activities is the to Judge Them. Women are out of place in public life. The especially is it necessary that she be super-

As a legal proposition, woman is not enthe local school boards, any more than she is entitled to the exercise of the political franchise. The Charter, in referring to the members of the Board of Education and the members of the local school boards, uses the

is entitled to the exercise of the political franchise. The Charter, in referring to the members of the Board of Education and the members of the Board of Education and the members of the local school boards, uses the masculine pronoun only.

I express the sentiment of the thousands of female teachers in Greater New York in stating that they do not want women on the Board of Education or on the local school boards, because they have found them to be narrow minded and "nagging." We have also thousands of male teachers, and what man anywhere wants to be dragooned by a woman who naturally is inferior to him in administrative and executive ability?

We have had some sad experiences with women. Many years ago a school trustee (as the inspectors were then called) was detected in the commission of infamous crimes. I had something to do with gathering the evidence and with a subsequent prosecution. The man had a fair and a legal trial and was expelled on the evidence; yet the women commissioners stood by the guilty man because he brought Church influence to bear on their sentimental side.

The late William B. Grace was the first to put women on the school board. At the close of his term as Mayor he told me he regretted nothing so much as this act. I asked him if politicians had had anything to do with the appointment of the women. He said no, and frankly admitted that the appointment of the women was due to "social influence." The one good thing in the late Mayor Strong's administration was that he took the advice of some prominent men skilled in school matters and refused to reappoint the women.

Mayor McClellian says there is one department in which he will not have politics, and that is the school department—although why an exception should be made there is past comprehension. It is to be hoped that "social influence" which, I am told, is back of the movement to get women on the Board of Education—will have as little effect as political influence.

On the local school boards the presence of women is a hindrape to bu

at a cost to the city of more than \$400 in stepos ramper's fees alone, and the charges came to naught.

Borough President Ahearu is familiar with the trouble which female inspectors cause in the schools. About twelve months ago he told me he would never appoint women. Now he is compelled to yield to this subtle "social influence," and is doing what his judgment and experience tell him is inadvisable.

The best work of the best woman is inferior to the work of the best woman is inferior to the work of the best woman, That is a historical fact. Woman necessarily is man's inferior in everything. Moreover, a woman naturally hates one of her own sex. Hence, as school inspectors or members of the Board of Education they are out of place. As a rule the female school inspectors enter the schools and expect the teachers to bow before them like Oriental servants, forgetting that teaching is an honorable profession and that all the teachers come of "good families." At any rate, so far as education goes, they are the superiors of most of the female inspectors. I have known many bitter tears to have been shed because of the domineering conduct of the women inspectors. On a trial I gave an instance of this.

Women's clubs are all right—they are the proper outlet for gossip, and do very little halm. But let women keep their dainty hands off the public schools. If the women's clubs want to do something for the good of the schools, there is one thing they may accomplish through their "social influence" in the interest of humanity and morals—but is there any use in my stating it?

New York, March 7.

James Clancy.

The Dream Chorus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: fallen to my experience, for which I can offer no satisfactory explanation and which I would like of the committee to have explained by some one learned in such

for the composer. It has been a long and wear! work it took so strong a hold upon my mind that I could not get it out of my thoughts, even at night, when my dreams were still full of the opera. The curious thing, however, was that in my dreams I labored over a chorus that was not in all abored over a chorus that he could never straighten out one certain place in it. This phantom chorus and the unsophisticated, and I may say innocent, president will not fall a victim to this man president will not fall a victim to this man couple of newspapers." labored over a chorus that was not in the score at lute familiarity to my (dreaming) mind night after night-for five nights, to be exact-and yet I was never able to remember in the morning anything whatsoever of the chorus. Nor have I ever been able to recall anything of it, key, tempo or words, though these were all perfectly distinct to me is the dreams, and I seemed each night to take up as ntirely familiar work where I had left it off before. Now, I would like to inquire, who composed that chorus that has utterly disappeared from the world I have been a bit of a composer, but I certainly at not the author of it. Did my "other self," in "subliminal self" compose it? Or, who did? NEW YORK, March 7. LUCIEN G. CHAFFIN,

For Short Headway in Subways. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is It not poss ble to include in the specifications for the operation of future subways a limit on the headway of the trains? Shouldn't the Rapid Transit Commiss ers insist on four minutes headway at the most? If, as has been the case on the Myrile Avenue elevated, the trains run on a twenty minute headway. of what avail is it that the train makes the trip in

By one who has missed the train enough time has been lost to enable a trolley car passes arrive in New York ahead of a passenger elevated train, both leaving their homes at the same time. Brooklyn cannot furnish enough travel to make transportation profitable except at long, very long, intervals between trains.

If rapid transit is to come, it must be by short headway between trains. The time made in actual travel is short enough now. A subway cannot lessen it, but with loss of money in prospect will the constructors and operators of the subway give trains as frequently as is required BROOKLYN, March 6. PETER BENNETT.

An Accomplished Potato

From the Newcastle Daily Chronicle. French horticulture has acclimatized a new tropical tuber for Europe. It is one of the sweet potatoes of, western Africa, of which a complete mastery has been obtained in the experimental gardens at Bordeaux. Excellent accounts are given of the agricultural value of the new tuber. which besides that it crops well can be profitable used in all its parts. Even the leaves are said to be no bad substitute for spinach. As for the tubers, besides their high nutritive qualities as a food highly relished by cattle, they contain it of sugar, which is higher than that of beet root, and also alcohol.

Gave the Court Notice From the Atlanta Constitution

In a jural justice court the defendant in a case had known the Judge from boyhood, and addressed

"That's what," replied the Judge. "Have you got of the plates," said Senator Brewer.

synthing to say ag'in it?"

Senator Smith from Franklin summed up the

German Religious Statistics.

From the Churchman.

A recent study of the confessional statistics of ermany is the subject of detailed analysis in the Tablet, according to which there were in 1900 the empire 35,131,104 Protestants and Roman Catholics. Besides these the census r corded 203,793 "other Christians," 35,000 Old Cath ites and 586.833 Jews-not quite so ranny as in New York city.

AN ART SHOW GOOD TO SEE. Decorative Objects Beautiful and Inter-

esting That Are to Go at Auction. About 250 art objects which have been in the stock of Georges Glaenzer & Co. have been placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries and will remain there until sold at auction in the galleries by Thomas E. Kirby to-morrow afternoon. The casual observer of art sales might readily conclude this season that the art dealers generally had formed a habit of having auction sales, but the buying public has had no cause to regret these auctions this year, as some excellent specimens of the art and artisanship of many nati ns

below those of the private salesroom. The objects offered by Glaenzer & Co. are no exception in this respect, although | street, \$2,000 money loaned; William Barus the collection differs greatly in nature from any other so far appearing this season. The articles throughout have been chosen for decorative effect, and some very striking impressions are presented as they are viewed from the standpoint of decoration, aside from their intrinsic and individual art value. There are Chinese porcelains, Mexican tiles, French fans, old tapestries, carved images, enamels, potteries, decoative glasses, paintings, rugs, screens and Followers of the art sales will recall that dealers obtained a number of objects from the collection of William Churchill Oastler

the collection of William Churchill Oastler when it was dispersed at auction five years ago. Three or four porcelains from that collection are in the present exhibition. It seems surprising that such a porcelain as the club shaped vase of Kang-hsi (59 of the catalogue), for instance, should have been permitted to repose so long with its purchasers at that sale, but here it is, an inviting specimen of clear white porcelain of a great period in Chinese ceramic history, adorned with figures pencilled in coral hue. Another porcelain from the same collection and of the same period is a vase in the double lozenge shape, all its faces decorated in landscapes and floral designs in characteristic greens, reds and blues. decorated in landscapes and floral designs in characteristic greens, reds and blues. A piece of heavy Mexican pottery, with an ornamentation in blue glaze, is as attractive in its color quality as though the repairer had not been called upon to stay its ancient proportions and preserve it for sympathetic admirers. It is catalogued merely as a puebla bowl, but it will mean more than its name to a purchaser of appreciative mind—more, indeed, probably, though it represent not so much in dollars. preciative mind—more, indeed, protably, though it represent not so much in dollars, than a set of 1765 puebla tiles, however deep their archæological interest, which were taken from the Cathedral of Regina Coeli at Mexico City, though these tiles exhibit the artistic influences of Spanish, Mexican and Aztec ideas combined in a pottar's work of the eighteenth, century potter's work of the eighteenth century Certain old Gothic paintings on w panels have a strong attraction in their naïve motives not less than in their time softened colors, and there are several tapestries ascribed to the fifteenth and succeeding centuries that are not to be overlooked. There is a carved statue of the "Maier Dolorosa" from a Mexican convent, some figure paintings in which the costumes are of mother of pearl, inlaid; Chinese embroideries, Japanese brocades, a carved walnut armchair of Italian Renaissance workmanship, upholstered in needlework of ecclesiastical design; numerous screens, old and modern fans, a bronze head of a Satyr, saddle cloths and painted and engraved glass temple lanters armong

FRANCHISE STILL HELD UP. Little Tim Sullivan Won't Hurry With N. Y Connecting Railroad.

and engraved glass temple lanterns, among

The Aldermen's Committee on Bridges and Tunnels made no report yesterday on the application of the New York Connecting Railway Company to run a railroad from South Brooklyn through Long Island City and over Ward's and Randall's islands to Mott Haven. In an interview which appeared yesterday morning President Fornes was quoted as saying that if the committee did not report the matter out at yesterday's meeting he would find some kind of a big stick to force it to act. Yesterday Mr. Fornes merely made a mildly worded plea to all committees to act as speedily as possible on matters pending before them in order to relieve

He didn't mention the Bridges and Tun-To the Editor of the Sun-Sit: Something He didn't mention the Bridges and Tun- there was special legislation. A loop rather remarkable in the psychical way has recently nels Committee specifically. Little Tim between bridges would cost at least \$6,000,000

of the committee. "The members of my committee," he said, "have no apology to offer for any action have been making a plane score of a comic opera or want of action on our part, nor are we

going to be swayed by any manufacture going to be swayed by any manufactured sentiment on the part of some newspapers." Mr. Sullivan went on to relate that the agitation in favor of the Connecting Rail-road was being fathered by a man who osed as a reformer and who practised law in the office of Edward M. Shepard, special counsel to the Pennsylvania company.

"I trust," added Little Tim, "that our

Mr. Fornes objected to the term "un-sophisticated," but he was good humoredly assured by Little Tim that the word was

used inadvertently VOTE MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT. Aldermen Pass \$600,000 Appropriation

With No "Noes." The Aldermen approved yesterday of the appropriation of \$600,000 made by the Board of Estimate for the purchase of a site for a municipal electric lighting plant. Some of the Republican members of the board opposed the resolution. Alderman Meyers insisted that the administration was not sincere and spoke of the project as "a cheap bluff." The appropriation was car-

ried without a dissenting vote. The Rev. T. Calvin McClelland Recalled to

Brooklyn. The Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, pastor of the United Congregational Church at Newport, R. I., and secretary of the Missionary Society of that State, has received a unanimous call to the vacant pulpit of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue and St. John's place, Brooklyn, and, it is understood, will accept it. He was formerly pastor of the North Reformed Church in Brooklyn.

Watchdogs of the Kansas Treasury.

From the Topeka State Journal.
The Senate of the State of Kansas decided that the Sunflower State should not follow after the other States by furnishing a \$5,000 silver service for a battleship to be named Kansas. The Government may name all the ships they want to for Kar ses, but if the precedent established by the Senate this morning is followed the officers of those ships when they gather at the officers' mess shall eat from plain common china, so far as the Kansas Senate is concerned.

ey's bill to appropriate \$5,000 for a silver service for the battleship Kansas and \$1,000 to be used by Governor Hoch and his staff in attending the chris ening and launching came before the Senate for final action at this morning's session. Senator Dolley wished to increase the appropri atton for the trip of the Governor and staff to \$1.500

The question of what the officers of the battleship

Kansas shall eat from came up when Sen

"I think wa ought to have two years to consider this in," said Senator Hughes. "I don't know that we ought to tax the people of western Kansas who service for officers in gold lace and epaulettes to I live in western Kansas, and we don't eat out

"Only this here, Bill: God help you when I git railroad fares for a man to go to New Jersey and his hotel board bill for five days, and thought \$1.500 too much money to spend for such a trip. When the Governor of Kansas goes to attend a ceremony of this kind he must necessarily ings that you going alone would not have to do.

"He may have to entertain said Senator Dolley. "He m the Governor of New Jersey nor of New Jersey should entertain him," said Senator Smith. The Senate voted to appropriate \$1,000 for the trip of the Governor and his staff and not one cent

more for tribute or silver service or anything class.

CLUBMAN WITH DEBTS ONLY

Assets of Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Are Zero; Accumulated Liabilities, \$43.218.

Harrison B. Moore, Jr., who resides in Riverside Drive, corner of Seventy-second street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, \$43,218, and no assets. In his petition he says that he never was engaged in business.

The debts were contracted between 1902 and 1905. There are twenty-thre creditors, the largest being Samuel Taylor Jr., grain broker at 111 Produce Exchange \$30,000 for Mr. Moore's losses on a join venture. Among the other creditors are Thomas A. McIntyre, Wall street broker, have come into the market at figures well | \$3,000 on a note in settlement of an account George A. Kessler of 20 Beaver street, \$2 000 money loaned; Jesse Lewisohn of 11 Broad man, \$1,950, for jewelry; John T. and James A. Farley, \$1,000 money loaned, and the New York Transportation Company, \$617 on a judgment. He owes for flowers, \$331 millinery, \$150; dry goods, \$392; shirts and furnishing goods, \$200; tailor, \$365; caterer, \$308; two doctors, \$564, and for drugs, \$35. Albert W. Ransom is his attorney. Albert W. Ransom is his attorney.

Moore, is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the New York Athletic Club. His first wife, who was Miss Nellie King of Brooklyn, divorced him in November, 1903, and he was married again the following May to Mrs. Grace P. Meyrick, a wealthy widow of St. Louis. He lived in St. Louis for some time after his second marriage. Two children by the first wifa

marriage. Two children by the first wife are with their mother.

His father was once commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club and a well known yachtsman. The son is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and after leaving school went into the lighterage business with his father. He was at one time a member of a stock exchange firm. He was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment and in 1895 he was the regimental inspector of rifle practice. When the first Mrs. Moore heard of his second marriage

Mrs. Moore heard of his second marriage she is reported as having said:

"It is the most sensible thing he ever did. She is rich and he has absolutely nothing, and this will save him the neces-sity of working."

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INQUIRY. Aldermen Appropriate \$35,000-Absent Member's Vote.

An appropriation of \$35,000 was made by the Board of Aldermen yesterday to per-mit Health Commissioner Darlington to make a census and inspection of the congested districts for the purpose of obtaining data to aid in decreasing infectious diseases in the tenements. At the close of the roll call on the resolution the clerk announced that it had been carried by 61

Alderman Wirth questioned the accuracy Alderman Wirth questioned the accuracy of the call, and asked for a recapitulation of the voting. When this was made Mr. Wirth remarked that Alderman Coggey and Bennett were recorded in the affirmative. Coggey, he said, had not been in the chamber for an hour. The effort was made to find Coggey, he was not in the chamber or the Coggey; he was not in the chamber or the adjoining rooms. Bennett asserted that he had not voted. Thereupon the clerk said that Bennett had nodded aye and that the Alderman was in the habit of voting in that

Mr. Wirth said he merely wanted to call attention to what had in his opinion been an inaccurate count, and, having had his say, he remarked that he meant no reflection on any one and to prove it voted for the appropriation.

FREE FERRIES GROUT'S PLAN. Would Buy Out Union Ferry Company and Charge No Fares.

Comptroller Grout said yesterday that he intended to suggest to the Sinking Fund Commission the advisability of purchasing the ferries of the Union Ferry Company and of operating them without cost to pes-

"If the trucks and foot passengers could cross the river free," he said. "I think it would materially relieve the Bridge conditions. I think it would serve as good a purpose as a loop between the bridges. I do not know what it would cost to take over the ferries, and I do not know how the city could get over the legal difficulties. In the matter of the Staten Island ferry there was special legislation. and would take a couple of years to build. It would not cost half that to acquire the ferries, and it could be done in comparatively

no time at all." SMALL HARM IN PETTY LARCENY. Alderman Calkin Makes the Board Laugh

and Explains. The Aldermen vesterday were discussing a proposition to permit Park Commissioner Pallas to spend \$1,500 without public letting for repairing mowing machines. Alderman Owens, a civil war veteran, opposed the suggestion, whereupon Mr. Calkin said: "I don't see why Alderman Owens should hold up this perty larceny resolution; if the contract was wanted for a Grand Army In the laughter which followed Mr. Calkins tried to explain to those around him that he thought petty largeny meant the spend-

ing of a small sum of money WANT BOARD OF CENSORS. The Invincible Club Starts a Crusade Against

Objectionable Posters. The Invincible Club of Brooklyn, one of the most influential Republican organizations in the borough, has started a warfare on objectionable theatrical pos At a regular meeting of the club on Mon-day night, a resolution was adopted re-questing Alderman Wirth to introduce a measure in the Board of Alderman pro-viding for a city board of censors to pass on the propriety of the lithographic posters, the board to consist of three members.

Bird-Gillette. Miss Grace Gillette was married to Major Harrison Kerr Bird, late Military Secretary to Gov. Odell, yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Walter R. Gillette, 24 West Fortieth by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rec. St. Bartholomew's Church. She was all by Mrs. Harry Kellogs as matron of honor There were no bridesmaids. D. Curtenus Gillette, brother of the bride, was best man and Abram D. Gillette, Franklin A. Plum-mer, E. Coe Kerr and Nathan M. Flower ere ushers.
The bride wore a white satin princess gov

The bride wore a white satin princess gown trimmed with rose point lace, a veil of point lace, caught with diamond ornaments and a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was in pink chiffon over pink slik trimmed with lace and carried pink roses, and her pink tulle hat was wreathed with roses of the same bue. A reception followed the ceremony. Major and Mrs. Bird assil to day for Furone. and Mrs. Bird sail to-day for Europ-

Miss Gertrude M. Martin and John Newton same name, were married vesterday after wore a white chiffon cloth gown with point lace and a long satin traitule veil, caught with a coronet of blossoms. She carried a bouquet of denias and lilies of the valley. She is a deried for any of the carried a bouquet of the said ter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Martin. Miss Mildred Harbeck was the monor. She worea pink chiffon clother with a poke bonnet to correspond, and a basket of spring flowers. with a poke bonnet to correspond, and a basket of spring flowers. The brides whose home is in Devonshire, England assisted by Clarence Martin, the brother, as best man, and the Mesare Kennedy and Charles J. Harbeck

Winston-Lloyd.

Miss Margeret D. Lloyd and Owen Wit